

## STRINGING UP OF CONVICT APPROVED

GOVERNOR AND PRISON BOARD CONVINCED PUNISHED MAN IS NOT INJURED.

### TRIED TO FORCE CONFESSION

Punishment is Part of Investigation to Determine How Morphine and Whisky Had Been Smuggled Into Penitentiary.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major and the board of prison inspectors made inquiries into the "stringing up" of Steve Willis, a St. Louis convict, by officials of the state penitentiary, in an effort to force a confession as to where he obtained a bottle of whisky found on him three weeks ago. Willis has been undergoing punishment daily for the last 18 days.

At the conclusion of the inquiry the governor and the board announced they were not disposed to interfere, as they were satisfied the convict had not been injured.

Willis has maintained since he first was "strung up" that he found the whisky under a pile of boards within the prison walls. Gov. Major and the members of the board are satisfied that he is withholding information.

"Stringing up" as a punishment superseded the lash in the Missouri state penitentiary, under the last administration. It consists of placing the prisoner's wrists in handcuffs which are fastened to the wall somewhat higher than the level of the man's head. The prisoner is kept in this position from early morning until evening and fed on bread and water. The method has been endorsed by all the present state officials with the exception of Attorney General Barker.

Willis' punishment is part of an investigation by prison officials to determine how morphine and whisky have been smuggled into the institution. Recently drugs and liquor have been found within the walls in larger quantities than ever before. The late grand jury made an attempt to learn the source of the traffic and the go-between in the penitentiary, but failed.

The "stringing up" process, it was said at the penitentiary, has been withstood by convicts for 25, 30, 35 and even 40 days.

### Salary Grab Forbidden

Jefferson City.—That the legislature is without authority under the state constitution to appropriate money for the payment of extra compensation to public officers for services already performed is the opinion rendered by Assistant Attorney General Rutledge to John Scott, commissioner of the permanent seat of government. This opinion upsets an old precedent. In Missouri, which was followed by State Auditor Gordon two years ago, when all the clerks about the capitol had their salaries increased, and the increased salary was paid them for every month of the biennial period, beginning Jan. 1, 1911, and ending Dec. 31, 1912. The amount of money paid to clerks as back pay amounted to approximately \$3,464.

### Argues Joplin Phone Case.

Jefferson City.—Arguments were presented before the public service commission on behalf of the Kinloch Telephone company for a reopening of the Joplin case. In this matter the commission some time since made an order approving an arrangement between the Home Telephone company of Joplin and the Missouri & Kansas (Bell) Telephone company, by which physical connection was established between the two. This, the Kinloch company says, practically invalidates its exclusive contract with the Home company for handling the long-distance business of the latter.

### To Hold Up State Boards.

Jefferson City.—There will be no announcement by Gov. Major of either the insurance commission or the board of managers for the Missouri exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition until after his return from Arkansas the latter part of next week. Gov. Major said there is no special hurry for naming either body, but that they will be made public by Dec. 1.

### Graves Out of Senate Race.

Jefferson City.—The general prediction of Democratic politicians at Jefferson City now is that Senator William J. Stone will have no opponent for the Democratic nomination United States senator next year except Judge William M. Wallace of Kansas City, dry leader, who has announced his candidacy. Judge W. W. Graves will not run, according to some of his intimate friends.

### To Study Carrollton Crossing.

Jefferson City.—An order was made by the public service commission for an investigation of the highway crossing on the Santa Fe railroad near Carrollton, Mo., where an automobile party of six people were killed by a fast express train Aug. 15.

### Train Victim Identified.

Jefferson City.—The mangled body found upon the Joplin Pacific railroad tracks between Marion and Sandy Hook was identified as that of Edgar Landman of Kansas City.

### Unfreezable.

"Can anyone name a liquid that doesn't freeze?" asked the teacher. There was a moment's silence, says the Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung. Then a voice in the rear of the room answered eagerly, "Please, teacher, hot water!"

### Compliment.

"My wife paid me a fine compliment this morning!" triumphantly stated stumpy little Mr. Hennepe. "She said I was almost as big a fool as her first husband."—Judge.

### Ask Vote to Lift 'Lid' in Missouri.

Jefferson City.—If plans of the Sunday-Law Amendment league of St. Louis do not go awry, the people of Missouri will have an opportunity to vote at the general election in 1914 on a proposition to keep saloons open on Sunday between 1 and 11 o'clock p. m.

This is the substance of an amendment to the general dramsop law of the state that the league proposes, under the initiative and referendum, to be voted upon next year.

In a communication received from the organization by Secretary of State Roach was the form of the petition that will be circulated for the signatures necessary to obtain the submission of the proposition.

Five per cent of the qualified voters in 11 of the 16 congressional districts will be necessary to obtain a place for the proposition on the official ballot. In round numbers there will have to be a total of between 25,000 and 30,000 signatures.

The purposes for which the league was organized are set out as follows in the letter and the heading of the petition that will be circulated:

"To amend the Sunday closing law; to help revive the Sunday excursion business; to make St. Louis a progressive metropolitan city; to help get that million population for St. Louis; to let the voters themselves decide the question of changing and regulating dramsop hours at the regular 1914 election."

It is presumed that the league intends to submit a change in the law that would apply only to the city of St. Louis, the effect of which would be to permit the opening in that city of saloons on Sunday, from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at night.

### Reform School Inquiry Refused.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major refused a demand for the appointment of a committee of women representing the Council of Women's Clubs at Kansas City to investigate the methods of management in the Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe. The governor received a report from Miss Mary Perry and other members of the board of charities and correction, which, at his request, investigated the methods used in handling the girls' home. The report says the complaints against the home are without foundation and that it is one of the best managed in the country. The report was signed by Miss Mary Perry, the Rev. J. N. Crutcher of Neesho and James F. Conran of St. Louis. The investigation resulted from statements made by women of Kansas City through a newspaper to the effect that the institution is more like a prison than a reform school and that a large percentage of girls are not reclaimed. The officers of the institution and the board were appointed by Gov. Hadley.

### S. Louisian Heads C. E. Union.

Kirkville.—Oliver Blackenton of St. Louis was elected president of the Missouri Christian Endeavor union, which has just concluded its twenty-sixth annual convention at Kirkville. Other officers are: Vice president, J. C. Duffenback, Independence; treasurer, Ben F. Dixon, Kahokia; secretary, Agnes Hilman, St. Louis; statistical secretary, Annie Fleming, Columbia; superintendents—quiet hour, W. F. Bradley, Lock Spring; intermediate, Roxey Cassidy, Springfield; junior, Dora Clemmens, St. Louis; missionary, Jane Thompson; evangelistic, C. H. Newham, Cartersville; social and introduction, Rose Lacey, Kansas City; tenth legion, Mrs. Edward Weber, Dexter; efficiency, Miss Lena Sargent; citizenship and press, W. S. Dray, Savannah.

### Civil Service Tests Soon.

Washington, D. C.—Several civil service examinations will be held early in December in St. Louis, Jefferson City, St. Joseph, Cape Girardeau, Columbia, Kirksville, Poplar Bluff, Springfield and Warrensburg, Mo., and various other cities throughout the country. On December 3 examinations will be held to obtain eligibilities for appointment as assistant in grain standardization and aid in grain standardization, the former paying a salary of \$1,500 to \$2,000 and the latter \$900 to \$1,200. The positions must be filled by men. On Dec. 10 examinations will be held for laboratory aid in engineer, fireman in the bureau of standards, shop apprentice, general mechanic and laboratory apprentice. The entrance salaries for these positions range from \$480 for shop apprentice to \$800 for laboratory aid and engineer. Vacancies exist in most of these positions in the department service in this city.

### J. N. Miller Dies at Dexter.

Dexter.—John N. Miller, the wealthiest man in Stoddard county, died at his home at Dexter, Mo., aged 61 years. He was born in Dexter and entered business here in 1873, before the town was founded. He was president of Citizens' bank, president Miller-Carter Mercantile company and vice president Miller, Ullen & Carter Hardware company. He also owned several thousand acres of the best land in this and adjoining counties.

### Offers School Lot to Joplin.

Joplin.—James Campbell of St. Louis, Frisco railroad magnate, has offered to deed the city of Joplin the necessary ground, provided a \$200,000 high school be erected upon it. His proposition will be considered.

### Major Honors Requisition.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major honored the requisition of the governor of Iowa for the rendition to the authorities of that state of Joseph Donahy, who is wanted at Des Moines to answer to a charge of embezzlement.

### 'Extraordinary' Experience.

"Yes," said a budding woman, given to the inordinate use of big words, "I had a pretty bad fall yesterday on the consecrated sidewalk in front of the new church. Why, I was unconscious for two whole hours."

### To Tighten a Cane Seat.

When the cane seat of a chair sags it may be tightened and made to look as good as new by scrubbing it with hot water and soap until the cane is wet thoroughly and then drying it in the hot sun.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The immense variety in ribbons permits an unending variety in fancy bags, and they will play their usual prominent part at Christmas time. The rich brocades and heavy weaves in plain ribbons are used for opera bags and for the handsome shopping bags which city women find it convenient to carry with them when they have small purchases to make and intend carrying them home. Ribbons in lighter weight, such as the Dresden, in taffeta, which are found in so many beautiful designs, are chosen for all those bags that form accessories to the furnishings of the home. Among these, those with flowered patterns on a plain silk ground having wide borders of gauze are the newest and most beautiful of the season's offerings. Such a ribbon is shown here in the pretty corset bag pictured.

A new design in a shopping bag which may be made long enough to ent and useful rather than by mere prettiness.

Here are pictured a few of the many attractive things, made of cretonne, which will be appreciated by the men folks.

The closet bag shown in the picture is made of cretonne having a white ground with red roses and green foliage. White tape serves to bind the edges and fasten the compartments to the back. A yard of cretonne is required for it. It is fourteen inches wide and the remainder of the yard will make the compartments with enough left over to cover a pin cushion.

A collar bag of figured silk suitable as a gift to a man is provided with a pasteboard bottom, with sides two or three inches high. The lid of a round, oblong box is used for this foundation. It is covered with the silk. A strip of silk ten inches wide forms the bag; one edge is sewed to

the bottom around which the silk fits smoothly. The upper edge is gathered on an elastic cord run in a casing in the hem. Silver cord provides hangers and the bag is furnished with an ornament made of it at each side and a bit of silver braid outlining the support at the bottom. This is a convenience that any man will appreciate.

The fine art of Japan puts even the least expensive of Japanese fans in a class by themselves. If one must look for gifts which have an artistic value to make them attractive, and at the same time may be had at a small price, the products of the Japanese are more likely than any others to meet the requirements of fine taste. Here is a little group of fans which illustrate this fact.

A fan with white enamel sticks, finished out with gold, has a shaded ground in clear, beautiful blue, merging with white.

Carved sandal wood makes a fan for a lifetime, which depends for ornamentation upon the way in which the sticks are cut out in a lace pattern. They are held together by a narrow ribbon. The faint and delicious odor of the wood makes this a fan to treasure.

Nothing but a satin-like paper and brown wood sticks form the ground upon which some artist has distinguished himself in the last fan.

Such fans may be found ranging in price from about 50 cents to \$2.

Living Plants for Gifts.

No gift so well expresses the Christmas spirit as a living plant, and these are well worth considering before you complete your Christmas gifts. Use the same good judgment and taste in selecting a plant that you would in choosing any other present. Consider the room in which it is likely to be kept and get something suitable. As to the plants which are best adapted to Christmas giving, the range is wide. A handsome fern, azalea, primrose, begonia and poinsettia are

all suitable and would be highly appreciated.—Delineator.

Learning a Language.

The time to learn a language is when you are young, the younger the better. We learn our own language as children. The older we grow the harder it is, because it means not merely learning by heart a great many words, but merely training the palate and tongue to produce different sounds, but adapting a new attitude of mind.—Atlantic Monthly.

When it comes to selecting things for men two facts should be borne in mind. Men appreciate whatever adds to their personal comfort and they are attracted by things that are convenient and useful rather than by mere prettiness.

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## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

### Nothing Beyond the Milky Way but Empty Space



WASHINGTON.—The boundaries of the universe have been discovered, according to a report received at the National Observatory from Prof. R. T. A. Innes, director of the Union Observatory at Johannesburg, South Africa. The announcement is regarded with interest by astronomers all over the world.

The universe, Prof. Innes asserts, is contained within the space girdled by the Milky Way, and he figures that the most distant star in that wonderful girdle is 540 light years distant from the earth. Inasmuch as the planetary system, of which the earth is a member, is commonly supposed by astronomers to be close to the centers of the arena embraced within the Milky Way, and inasmuch as light travels 186,000 miles a second, or over five and three-quarters quadrillion miles a year, the diameter of the universe, by Prof. Innes' calculation is 6,334,951,000,000 miles. This is the distance light would travel in 1,080 years. A ray of light takes sixteen minutes and thirty-six seconds to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit.

The so-called "hellum stars," the Johannesburg astronomer avers, are the most distant of all stars from the earth. The hellum stars are peculiar to the Milky Way.

Is there anything outside the universe? On this point Prof. Innes does not venture a positive opinion, but he says that the most powerful telescopes penetrate far into space, beyond the boundaries of the universe—revealing nothing. In particular, he says, there is absolutely no sign of

other universe of similarly constituted systems.

He looked out beyond the universe—the air in South Africa is very clear—but his telescope discovered in those far-away clouds called "nebulae," which some astronomers suppose to be star-systems in process of formation. Many of these nebulae are spiral-looking, and the conjecture is that they are whirling around and around, condensing themselves into solid globes, on which life may later appear.

The number of stars, according to Prof. Innes, is limited, falling far short of the number of people on the earth. He estimates the mass of the universe as equal to 441,000 times the mass of the sun. That is to say, the combined mass of all the globes, big and little, in the universe is as heavy as 441,000 suns. Of stars 100 times as massive as the sun there are 200; of stars ten times as massive as the sun there are 2,000; of stars equal in mass to the sun there are 200,000; and of stars smaller than the sun there are 16,000,000, 1,000,000 of which are one-tenth the mass of the sun, 5,000,000 are one-hundredth of the sun's mass, and 10,000,000 are one-thousandth of the sun's mass. There are besides small stars in scattered clusters, equal in the aggregate to 1,000 times the sun's mass.

It is probable that a majority of the stars, he adds, have a greater surface brilliancy than the sun. Thus, as in the solar system, nearly all the mass is contained in a few bodies, the large majority contributing but slightly to the total. The stars are well mixed as to sizes, small stars occurring where there are large ones and large stars being found where small stars are numerous.

Prof. Innes' other conclusions are that there is no serious absorption of light in space, that it is unproved that the sun and stars radiate into empty space, and that the existence of "dark" suns is quite without demonstration, not one being certainly known.

### Popcorn Can Be Profitably Raised on the Farm

THIRTY dollars' worth of popped corn in the form of 5-cent packages for the market represents an outlay of only about \$1 or \$1.50 for raw material, according to a farmers' bulletin (No. 553) just issued by the department of agriculture, entitled "Popcorn for the Home." Sufficient popcorn to make \$30 worth of 5-cent packages can be grown on a piece of land 40 feet long and 20 feet wide.

The specialists in corn investigations who write this bulletin say that popcorn has considerable value as a food and when properly prepared for the table it is superior to many of the breakfast foods now on the market.

If it is desired to grow popcorn as a field crop, the surplus stock not wanted for home use can usually be sold to local merchants at a fair price, or it can be profitably sold directly to consumers.

Dealers who put up popcorn in 10-cent packages for the retail trade usually have a number of good recipes printed on the outside of the package. Some recipes for popcorn confections that have given good results are the following:

Chocolate Popcorn.—Two teaspoons of white sugar, two ounces of chocolate, one-half cup of corn sirup, one cup of water.

Put these ingredients into a kettle and cook them until the sirup hardens, when put in cold water. Pour over four quarts of crisp, freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared Popcorn.—Make a sirup by



boiling together two teaspoons of granulated sugar and one teaspoon of water. Boil until the sirup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over six quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Popcorn Balls.—One pint of sirup, one pint of sugar, two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoonful of vinegar. Cook till the sirup hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove to back of stove and add one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and then pour the hot sirup over four quarts of freshly popped corn, stirring till each kernel is well coated, when it can be molded into balls or into any desired form.

In information on choosing varieties of popcorn for planting, on the care of the growing crop, on harvesting and storing popcorn, on hand-poppers and methods of popping corn is all contained in the bulletin. There are many photographs, too, including those of ears, kernels, and poppers. The bulletin can be had on application to the division of publication of the department of agriculture.

### Gilded Horse on Weather Vane Not Yet Extinct



THE gilded horse that once trotted, galloped, pranced and dizzied on the weather vane above many of the stables of Washington has become rare, but he is not extinct. He may be tarnished, but he still holds up his head and tail. He is not so forlorn looking as most of his brother and sister horses in the streets. The writer early in the spring wrote an honorable mention of a gilt horse on a weather vane on a stable converted into a garage on Columbia road near 18th street. That horse is still there and he still seems unconscious that his neighing, nickering and champing

mates below have gone and that a machine creaks and snorts where they lived.

If you are walking along G street between 6th and 7th and will look toward the northern sky you may see high up, always heading into the wind, another gilded horse with flowing mane and uplifted tail, and probably distended nostrils, though his position is too far up in the air to determine that point without field glasses.

He is trotting on a gilt horizontal bar and seems to be striking at least a 250 gait. He is well extended. He seems to be about to win. No other horse is near him. He wears no harness. No sulky or driver is behind him.

He is a bold, proud-looking horse and it is refreshing for horsemen to look up and see one of their four-footed friends who has not the dejected mien which so many horses in the streets wear. It is a pleasure to them to contemplate this horse, even if he is a gilt horse.

### Labor Department Clerks Have to Do Real Work

CLERKS of the department of labor are nursing blisters and calloused spots on hands and knees, and the new quarters of the latest executive department of the government smells of amies and healing ointments. Moving day for the department came around, and, as the appropriation for moving covered only the transfer of the furniture from the old quarters to the new, the clerks were pressed into service to rearrange the desks and filing cabinets and other paraphernalia.

"Oh, it was fun," said Chief Clerk Watson, displaying difficulty in making his stiffened fingers grasp a pen and wincing when he attempted to get out of his swivel chair. "The work had to be done, anyway, and the clerks were the only available persons to do it. It's all in a lifetime, and don't we belong to the department of labor?"



The ordeal continued several days and although the department of commerce had loaned all of its available laborers, charwomen and messengers to the fitting laborites, the muscle-weary clerks had to lead their assistance.

The work of the department of labor is dropping behind as a result of the exodus.

His Team Lost.  
"What made your husband sick?"  
"The doctor says it was the world's series."

The most effective, yet simplest remedy for coughs is Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—See at Drug Stores.

Economy's Drawbacks.

Madge—Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?  
Dolly—I suppose so; but it's awful being engaged to one.

WHEN RUBBERS BECOME NECESSARY  
And your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Powder, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It just fits the thing to use. Always use it for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere. St. Louis, Mo. Allen's Foot-Powder, Allen's Foot-Powder, Allen's Foot-Powder.

How He Exercises.

Masseur—The muscles of your neck need attention; you should turn your head rapidly, say fifty times, night and morning.

Chestnut—But I do. I walk up and down Fifth avenue twice a day.

Drawing It Fine.

He—Yes, Jack very fond of drawing fine distinctions.

She—I haven't noticed it.

He—No? Don't you remember that the other night he was trying to explain the difference between love and emotional insanity?—Puck.

Not to Be Believed.

Parishoner (to departing minister)—We're all very sorry to lose you, Mr. Foodie.

Mr. Foodie (modestly)—Never mind, Mrs. Toodle. I've no doubt you will get a better man next time.

Parishoner—Ah, no, Mr. Foodie. That's just what the last minister said when he left.

Of Course.

When the three children returned from their walk, says Punch, they found their mother waiting for them on the porch.

Mother—Well, dears, did you meet anyone you knew?

The Three Children—Yes, Ruby and Derek.

Mother—Where did you meet them?  
Barbara (the youngest)—At the same place we was.

To Indorse Tuberculosis Day.

Requests for "Indorsement and approval of National Tuberculosis day, December 7, have been sent to President Wilson to almost every governor, to hundreds of mayors, to the leading church dignitaries and to other prominent men. Last year ex-President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, Cardinal Farley, about a dozen governors, and a large number of mayors and others indorsed this movement.

### New World Democracy.

The story that the Kaiser loves most to tell his intimates, declares Mr. William Armstrong in the Woman's Magazine, concerns the visit of his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to America.

The incident happened just as the prince was landing at New York. Beside him on deck stood Admiral von Tirpitz. On the dock was a dense crowd. From its midst a stentorian voice called, "Henry! Henry!"

The prince did not understand that the hail was meant for him until the admiral, smiling broadly, said: "Your royal highness, I think some one wants to speak to you."

Then Prince Henry looked over toward the human megaphone, who still continued to hawl out his name. Seeing that he had caught the royal gaze, the owner of the voice shouted: "How's Bill?"—Youth's Companion.

### How Sunday Reaches the Frontier.

High principle and humor have ever made an irresistible combination. Early merchants on the American frontier conspicuously failed in the observance of Sunday; therefore, when a young New Jersey trader, who had settled in Louisville, Kentucky, closed his store on the first Sunday after it was opened, there was much ado in the town.